

PERMANENTLY CURED.

A STORY TOLD BY A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Attacked With La Grippe Which Left Him Weak and Worn Out—Kidney Trouble Added Its Complications and the Sufferer Was Discouraged.

From the Journal, Summerside, P. E. I.

One of the best known men around Summerside and vicinity is Mr. Alfred Schurman, who has recently removed to North Carleton. Mr. Schurman was born in Summerside about seventy years ago, and was sworn in as a justice of the peace, and about twenty-one years ago he was appointed clerk of the county court, in both of which offices he has given every satisfaction. Mr. Schurman was also a farmer on a large scale and like most men engaged in that occupation, led a busy life, being compelled to attend strictly to business, but less than a year ago he retired from farming, and now lives in a cozy cottage in North Carleton. Before his retirement, work such as on a man engaged in that occupation knows anything about, claimed his attention. His increasing work made the burden heavier and the spring work of 1903 wore him completely out. This is what he tells about it, and how he was cured. "In the spring of 1903 the constant toil and drudgery connected with the work of farming wore me out completely, and the breakdown was the more complete because the results were coupled with the bad effects left by an attack of la grippe. One of the results of la grippe was a nasty cough, another was the complete loss of appetite. My spirits were greatly depressed and I felt that I had lived out my days. I always felt cold, and consequently the stove and I were great friends, but the cold effected more especially my feet and caused me great annoyance. Added to this complication was a serious kidney trouble which threatened to prove the worst enemy of all. I was unable to do any work, had no ambition, and less strength, and was not a bit the better of all the doctor's medicine I had taken. It was my wife who advised me at last to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I bought six boxes and began taking them. My hope revived because a change for the better was soon taking place, and before they were done I was cured. The six boxes brought back my appetite, strength and ambition. In short, all that I had lost in the way of strength and health. The next spring however, my health again gave way and I immediately began using the Pink Pills again and I am happy to say that they effected at that time a permanent cure and to day I am well and hearty as if I were only forty. I strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all who are suffering as I was."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapping bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

A STRANGE PARADOX.

Zola Will Likely be Condemned Although His Case is Proved.

The point now reached at the trial of Emile Zola is a strange paradox. It is generally admitted that the defendant proved his case, and yet he will probably be condemned. Even the majority of his enemies have been convinced as much by the silence of the army authorities when questioned, as by the direct testimony of the other witnesses that Dreyfus was found guilty upon evidence that was secretly submitted to his judges. It is admitted that this is utterly illegal, yet the public opinion is still so strongly perverted that this gross outrage upon the first principles of justice is openly extolled and defended and the resentment against Zola for denouncing the authorities, who are a so guilty, has scarcely lessened. The incidents of the trial should not distract attention from the astounding crisis which has seized the public mind of France, which portends evils and calamities which no one can estimate. The bold truth is this: "It is openly admitted that the prisoner on the table d'accusation was illegally condemned, and the government had full knowledge of the fact. The people now believe it, and the French government and a majority of the French people are opposing every obstacle in their power to righting that great wrong. It may be admitted that there have been some expressions of sympathy during the past day or two with the man who dared to accuse the high authorities of the French army who were the authors of the outrage, but this change in public sentiment is confined to a small class. The great revulsion of feeling which was expected is entirely lacking. One reason, and an important one, is the prohibition of the French press. Its venality goes so far as the shameful distortion and suppression of truth in regard to the actual proceedings in court. Testimony tending to substantiate Zola's charges has been systematically omitted, discredited or misrepresented by the majority of the newspapers of Paris, and perhaps the common people are not so much to blame under these circumstances for persisting in their prejudices, as though even the most garbled reports permit one's intelligence to perceive that it is impossible to justify the condemnation of Dreyfus."

Cure For Drunkenness.

The Lyke Cure removes all craving for alcoholic stimulants in a few days. In four weeks complete permanent cure. A simple vegetable tonic. Can be taken privately as a home treatment. No bad after effects, and no loss of time from business.

Reference as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice of Ontario, Toronto.
Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, Toronto, Ont.
G. W. Yarker, Banker, Toronto.
R. J. Fleming, ex-mayor of Toronto.
H. J. Strath, Manager Trader's Bank, Toronto.
S. Nordheimer, German Consul, Toronto.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

The Nassau Chambers of New York Completely Destroyed.

The building known as the Nassau Chambers, 114 Nassau street, New York, six stories, caught fire the other evening, making one of the hottest fires of the year. For a time it looked as if the whole block would burn, but finally the fire was confined to the Nassau Chambers building and the building next to it, occupied by Espenshied, hatter, and the south side of the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth floors of the fireproof Vanderbilt building. The Bennett building caught several times as did a number of the buildings nearby. The fire originated in the Herald Bicycle Company's office, first floor of the Nassau Chambers. Two women were carried down a ladder unconscious. The entire fire department below Thirty-ninth street was called out. When the fire was burning at its fiercest another fire occurred at the Atlantic Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, from an explosion which communicated the flames to the entire structure in a few minutes. Many persons were caught. Four firemen were injured. It is believed that all escaped with their lives. The loss is placed at \$700,000.

Battleship Maine Blown Up.

At a quarter of ten o'clock the other evening a terrible explosion took place on board the United States cruiser Maine in Havana harbor. Many were killed or wounded. All the boats of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII assisted. As yet the cause of the explosion is not apparent. The wounded sailors of the Maine are unable to explain it. It is believed that the cruiser is totally destroyed. The explosion shook the whole city. The windows were broken in all the houses. The correspondent of the press says he has conversed with several of the wounded sailors, and understands from them that the explosion took place while they were asleep, so that they can give no particulars as to the cause.

LATER.

The shattered and torn hulk of the United States battleship Maine lies at the bottom of Havana harbor, a tomb for at least 253 of her crew. The explosion occurred well forward under the men's quarters. Her magazine is further back between her coal bunkers. Some of the watch and a few of the officers and crew who were on shore escaped.

The explosion which shook the city from one end to the other, created the wildest excitement. All the electric lights were put out by the shock. Fire engines rushed from one direction to another and no one knew for certain from which direction the explosion came. Some started the report that it was the arsenal, others said it was a shell, and it was not until eleven o'clock that the real cause was known.

The Maine, at the time of the explosion was at anchor about 500 yards from the arsenal and some 200 yards from the floating dock. The cause of the explosion has not yet been ascertained.

Stuck to His Post.

Alone on a coral reef in the Pacific, hundreds of miles from any other land, and out of the usual course of vessels, Theodore Gussman is waiting to be rescued. A letter to a friend of San Francisco, Charles Baetge, which he sent by a French man of war that chanced to cruise in his locality, describes the awful solitude in which he has been isolated for months. Gussman might have left his imprisonment by the vessel which brought his letter, but to have done so would have been deserting his post of duty. He is one of the three men sent down to Clipperton Islands last July by the Oceanic Phosphate Co. to keep possession of the company's property and of the island. His companions deserted him at the time the Mexican man of war Democratic handled down the American flag and hoisted the Mexican standard. Gussman refused to leave then, although an effort was made to "hang" him by the Mexican captain. In order to remain at his post of duty, Gussman practically marooned himself, swimming ashore from the war-ship with evidence of his employer's title to the island concealed in one of his shoes.

A Steamer Burned.

The steamer Clara Nevada, of Seattle, formerly the Hessler, of the United States revenue service, was burned in Lynn canal, and forty men who were on board are supposed to have perished. The Clara Nevada left Skagway for Juneau on Feb. 5th, and when the steamer, which arrived at Comox, B. C., the other morning, reached Juneau, the Clara Nevada had not reached there. The day that she should have reached Juneau fire was seen on the waters of the canal and the opinion is general that the flames were from the burning steamer. Whether the passengers and crew reached land or whether they perished is in doubt. It is feared that they met with death, as there had been terrible wind and snow storms in the north and small boats could hardly live. Capt. Irving of the Islander reports that the weather had been terrific.

A Journalist Badly Frozen.

Mr. Hayward, who left Victoria, B. C., last year for Dawson City in the interest of the London, Eng. Daily Mail, has met with disaster. According to the reports that have been received, he was forced to abandon the trip and is now in one of the camps along the trail, nursing badly frozen hands and feet. He was a member of the Harnsworth exploration party in Franz Joseph Land. At the head of Lake Lebarge, Hayward's Indian guide warned him that a storm was brewing and that it would be dangerous to attempt the trip on the ice.

Nothing in this world is so good as usefulness. It binds your fellow creatures to you and you to them; it tends to the improvement of your own character and gives you a real importance in society much beyond what any artificial station can bestow.—B. C. Brodie.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

A FEW BRIEF PARAGRAPHS FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

The Flotsam and Jetsam of the World Around us Portrayed in Condensed Items, Which Treat of Men and Things in a General Way.

The estimated cost of the Stikine-Tenlin railway is \$20,000 per mile.

The Dominion government are making arrangements to settle one hundred families on Rainy River.

The Club National of Montreal has started to erect a monument to the memory of the late Premier Mercier.

The chairman of the finance committee of Montreal proposes to start a huge civic lottery for the purpose of paying the city debt.

A proposal is before the minister of inland revenue, to grant permission to a concern in Bruce county, Ont., to manufacture brandy from maple syrup.

C. R. Irvine, barrister, of Brighton, Ont., has been convicted of using postage stamps a second time, and fined \$10 and in default of payment imprisonment for ninety days.

A convict in the Kingston penitentiary who has travelled as a surveyor through the Northwest Territories and the Yukon district, has drafted a map of the Klondike region from memory. The map has been forwarded to Toronto.

A Chicago man, to win a wager, the other day made a record in gluttony which is likely to stand for some time. The wager was that he could not eat four dozen eggs in twenty minutes, and then tossed off another half dozen for good measure.

The convicts of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, are again causing trouble. There was an uproar the other day, and Douglas Stewart the penitentiary inspector, who visited the place was insulted by the convicts, who assailed him with coarse epithets.

The British American Light and Power company are applying to parliament for power to construct and operate by electricity or other power, tramways in Dawson City, Fort Selkirk and other points in Yukon and northern British Columbia. Also to operate heating and lighting systems.

John Warner, of Uxbridge, Ont., aged 35, farm laborer, entered a pen of vicious hogs belonging to Walter Blanchard, Scott township, when an animal bit his leg, severing an artery. When discovered Warner was unconscious from loss of blood and died shortly afterwards. Warner was about to leave for Manitoba.

St. Paul has a regularly organized "dog market." It is located adjacent to the Union depot, and the Alaskan gold-seekers are the purchasers. Dogs of all sizes, from small puppies to full grown Newfoundland or St. Bernards are offered for sale. The prices range from \$1 up to \$35 each.

A judicial separation has been granted to Donna Elvira, daughter of Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, from her husband, Count Folchi. The court order d Folchi to pay the countess 30 francs alimony per month. Donna Elvira Bourbon-Anjou, the second daughter of Don Carlos, in November, 1895, eloped from home with Count Folchi, an artist, said to be a married man with a family. Donna Elvira took with her her jewelry, which was valued at \$60,000. Folchi is poor, ugly, and a cripple.

Jim Patterson, of the Boston block, Minneapolis, who is well-known throughout the Northwest, has been in Aberdeen on a peculiar mission. He is working quietly but persistently upon a scheme to take 100,000 men to Cuba and land them there on the Fourth of July. He says he is backed by a syndicate of Americans who have large land interests in the island and claims these Americans are anxious to cut up their large holdings and dispose of small plantations to able-bodied men in long time, and at a low rate of interest.

George W. Finch is the name of a remarkable murderer now in the state prison at Fort Scott, Kas. Finch was under sentence of death for the killing of a young man some time ago, but managed to escape from prison and successfully eluded pursuit. He reached Lamont, Mont. 100 miles away, and his pursuers had not the least idea as to where he was, when he called upon the state prison authorities by long distance telephone and notified them that he would be there on the evening train to surrender himself and help mend the prison bars he had broken. And true to his word, when the evening train arrived he stepped off and gave himself up to the waiting officer.

Curious Catch of a Fisherman.

Edward Carter, of Douglas, Mass., while fishing through the ice in a pond brought to the surface a curious relic of the first settlers of Massachusetts. Carter had been fishing but a short time, when one of his "tilts" went down, indicating a bite. The line was quickly drawn in but instead of a big pickerel, there was an object upon the hook which proved to be a rawhide case, about two inches in circumference and ten inches long. When the package was opened there was found within a well preserved paper. It was a will made by John Coffin, bequeathing two houses and lots near Sunderland, Eng., to his daughter Mary. The boundaries of the lots are distinctly designated. The will has the official stamp of Oliver Cromwell, lord protector of England, and is signed by John Coffin and two witnesses, Moses Traflet and Elizabeth Marsh. The document is dated March 3, 1646. Time and the action of the water failed to have much effect on the tough rawhide case, which has preserved in a wonderful manner this old will, still decipherable after a lapse of 250 years.

CAUSE FOR ALARM.

How baldness begins.

How to prevent it.

Fearful person, male or female, shrinks from baldness. It adds to the appearance of age and is a serious discomfort. The cases are rare when the falling out of the hair may not be stopped, and a new and healthy growth of the hair promoted. The hair grows in the scalp like a plant in the soil. If a plant flourishes, it must have constant attention; it must be watered regularly and find its food in the soil. Neglect is usually the beginning of baldness. Dandruff is allowed to thicken on the scalp. The hair begins to loosen. The scalp loses its vitality. The hair, insufficiently nourished, begins to fade and to fall out. The instant need in such a case is some practical preparation which, supplying the needed nourishment to the scalp, will feed the hair, give it strength, and so produce a strong and healthy growth. All this is done by Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor, the most practical and valuable preparation for the hair that can be obtained. It tones up the scalp, does away with dandruff, stops the hair from falling, restores the original color to gray or faded

hair, and gives an abundant and glossy growth. Those who are threatened with approaching baldness will be interested in the following voluntary statement, made by Alderman S. J. Green, of Spencer, Iowa. He writes:

"About four months ago, my hair commenced falling out so rapidly that I became alarmed, and being recommended Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor by a druggist, I resolved to try this preparation. I have been now using it for three months, and am much gratified to find that my hair has ceased falling out and also that hair which had been turning gray for the past five years has been restored to its original color, dark brown. It gives me much pleasure to recommend this dressing."—S. J. GREEN, Alderman, Spencer, Iowa.

Those who are interested in preserving and beautifying their hair will do well to send for Dr. Ayer's Curebook. A story of cures told by the cured. This book of 100 pages is sent free, on request, by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

A Woful Cut in Salary.

Shrewd manipulation on the part of the citizens of Hogsaville, Ga., has cut the salary of I. H. Loftin, the negro postmaster, down to 11 cents a day, as against the \$2 which his Democratic predecessor unfailingly averaged. Loftin is the negro who claimed some months ago that an attempt had been made to assassinate him on account of his politics and color. The only revenue of his office is that resulting from the cancellation of stamps, and he only performs service for the colored people of the population. The whites post their mail on the train by the aid of drummers or friends who are passengers on an outgoing train. The officials in response to Loftin's protest, ordered the mail boxes on the train locked, but frequently the clerks, in opening the doors to throw out mail pouches, leave a narrow space through which letters are slipped, and once inside they cannot be refused. Loftin has applied for another position, and will play the present farce no longer than he is compelled to. He is not even permitted to distribute mail, as the business men have given written orders for their letters to a boy, who gets the packets from Loftin and brings them to the former postmaster, who in turn delivers them to the merchants.

The most unhappy of all men is he who believes himself to be so.—Home.

A WOMAN TO WOMEN.

She Has Reason to Believe that Paine's Celery Compound is the Best Medicine in the World.

MRS. ALLEN HAS TRIED HERSELF OF NERVOUSNESS AND NEURALGIA.

She Says:

"After Using Seven Bottles of the Compound I am Well and Strong."

Paine's Celery Compound Gives Health and Good Looks to Sick Women of Every Age.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.,
DEAR SIR:—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the fact that Paine's Celery Compound has caused a remarkable change in my condition. For ten years I have suffered from nervousness and neuralgia, and have used medicines of all kinds without finding relief.
Your Paine's Celery Compound was recommended to me, and after using seven bottles I find myself well and strong, and can rest and sleep with ease and comfort. I believe it to be the best medicine in the world, and I always recommend it with pleasure.

Yours truly,

MRS. A. ALLEN, Ramsay, Ont.

The Lake Manitoba Railway & Canal Co.

Going North
Going South
STATIONS.
2nd Class
1st Class
No. 1
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Thursday, February 24, 1898.

North American Life.

STILL IN THE FRONT RANK.

The annual meeting of this Company was held at its head office in Toronto on January 25th. The Directors' report presented at the meeting showed marked proofs of continued progress and solid prosperity in every leading branch of the Company's business.

Summary of the Financial Statement and Balance Sheet for the Year ended December 31st, 1897.

Cash income	\$ 699,559.40
Ex. auditors (including death claims, commissions, matured investment policies, profits and all other payments to policy-holders)	454,767.26
Assets	2,773,177.22
Reserve Fund	2,245,929.60
Net surplus for policy-holders	427,121.33
WM. McCABE, managing Director.	
Audited and found correct.	
JAS. CARLYLE, M. A., Auditor.	

The Company's consulting actuary reported to the Directors that he had very carefully examined the accounts and balance sheet of the Company, as at December 31st, 1897, and found that in every branch of the Company's work tending to its solid progress and prosperity substantial gains had been made.

"Your obligation for investment policies that matured in 1897 called for an outlay of over \$89,500—the individual settlements not only being generally satisfactory, but as a matter of fact comparing more than favorably with the settlements made by other companies upon similar forms of policies."

The President, Mr. John L. Blaikie, on moving the adoption of the report, said:—

"As on many previous occasions, you will be pleased to observe that in everything that goes to make a life-insurance company successful the North American Life again shows progress, solidity, and gain for the policy holders."

For example, compare the business of 1897 and 1895 under the following heads:

	1897	1895	Per cent. increase
Assets	\$2,773,177.22	\$2,245,929.60	10.2
Cash income	699,559.40	57,762.41	9
Ins. in force	18,949,820	1,451,089.99	8.3
Profits	427,121.33	42,679.41	7.9
Interest	117,118.55	15,092.03	14.8

"The assets of the Company are of a high class, and after providing for every liability, there remains a net surplus of \$427,121.33, the percentage of net surplus to liabilities being 18.2, and the percentage of assets to liabilities being 118.2."

"A year ago I submitted a table showing the experience of eleven companies doing business in Canada, the amount of insurance issued, the total terminations each had experienced, and what the percentage was. The North American made a far better showing than any of the eleven, and official figures given in the last Dominion Government report, showing a like experience, again places the North American in the first position."

The Hon. G. W. Allan, Vice-President, said:—

"I think the very best evidence of the excellent character of the assets of the Company, and the care shown by the Directors in the investment of the funds, is the large increase in our interest income for the year, namely, \$15,922, and the fact that our interest and rents, due and accrued, at the end of the year, should show a decrease of \$1,119.57. Now, here is the position of our assets."

	Amount.	Percentage of total assets.
Mortgages etc.	\$1,108,594	4.9
Real estate	635,197.89	22.9
Stocks and bonds	29,396.82	10.3
Loans on policies	220,334.41	6.3
Loans on stocks	1,638.61	0.3
On sinking premiums in course of collection and quarterly and half-yearly payments, being balance of year's premium not yet paid	100,460.37	3.6
Cash in banks	57,762.41	2.1
Cash on hand	31.75	0.001
Interest and rents, due and accrued	38,376.95	1.4
Reverts on	93,642.35	3.4
	\$2,773,177.22	100

"The net value exceeds this by \$21,425.15, being the Company's business."

"I think you will agree with me this shows a highly satisfactory state of affairs and must be doubly reassuring to all the policy-holders of the Company, as well as its excellent agency staff, as to the high standard this Company has attained among the life companies in this country. So far as I can judge it stands at the head."

"Our real estate, as compared with last year, shows but a slight addition in amount, except that we have now added thereto our own home, his handsome building, in which we are holding this meeting. It was an excellent stroke of business on the part of the Company in securing it for property, as we have now every accommodation for the proper conduct of the business; in fact, one of the best equipped offices in the city, and the cost to the Company will be but a moderate one. Already the space we have to rent is well tenanted, and the one office at present vacant is already bespoken. All the properties in possession of the Company are well rented, and giving the company a fair return."

Mr. J. N. Lake, in moving a vote of thanks to the Company's provincial managers, inspectors, and agency staff, said:—

"It will be gratifying to everyone interested in the Company, and speaks volumes for the energy displayed by our agents, that our new business this month is the best business for January in the history of the Company."

"It is interesting to note the great progress this Company has made during the last ten years, as shown by the following table:

	7th Year.	12th Year.	17th Year.
Cash Income	\$228,282.64	\$434,628.42	\$6,948,040
Assets	542,311.99	1,414,978.60	2,773,177.22
Ins. in force	6,914,340	12,080,800	18,949,820
Net surplus	54,893.44	225,648.00	427,121.33

"You will see that the cash income increased over three-fold; assets over five times; insurance in force nearly three-fold; and net surplus nearly eight-fold—the latter indicating that the Company is a good one for the policy holders."

Mr. McCabe, managing director, said he could heartily endorse all that had been said as to the efficiency of our agency staff, and the energetic and satisfactory manner in which they had accomplished their work during the year just closed. He knew that the agents had unusual competition during the latter part of the year, owing to four new companies having commenced operations during 1897.

In this connection he said that of all the companies starting about the same time as the North American or subsequently, not one them outside of our own has met with but moderate success.

The mere fact of a company having a large capital and especially rushing a large amount of business on its books in a short time, means a very large liability by way of the reserve required by the Dominion Government, and must result in a loss to the Company. This experiment had been made a few years ago, disastrously by one of our companies.

Certain methods of conducting business may, on the face, have the appearance of success, but ultimately can have but one result. The course we have adopted has been a conservative one in every way, and we propose to follow that course, believing that our first interests must be those of our policy holders, and that ultimately the test of the business between the different companies is "What are you doing, and what are you likely to do, for your policy-holders?"

Mr. Galley, in referring to the Company's loan said:—

"In looking over this mortgage list I was pleased to find the satisfactory manner in which the interest had been paid during 1897. The interest due and accrued on all loans held by the Company showing a decrease, as compared with 1896, of \$2,201.73."

The position of the Company is highly satisfactory, and as one of its earliest and large policy-holders, I feel very pleased at the position that the Company has attained."

James Thorburn, M. D., Medical Director, presented a full and interesting report of the mortality experienced by the Company during the past year, showing that the actual loss was favorable when compared with the mortality table.

After the usual vote of thanks had been passed, the election of directors took place:—

President, Mr. J. L. Blaikie.
Vice Presidents, Hon. G. W. Allan, Sir Frank Smith.
Managing Director, Wm. McCabe, L. L. B. F. I. A.
Secretary, L. Goldman.

A Convict Fatally Shot.

Two convicts, Wm. O'Connor and Wm. Carrie, broke from the procession of convicts the other afternoon while returning from the quarry of the Kingston penitentiary. Some of the guards took the rest of the convicts to the prison, and the others escaped the escaping convicts. The quarry instructor Gibson, closed on Carrie, who became desperate at the sight of the officer and dashed at him with an axe. Gibson dodged the blow and fired at the convict, the ball entering his abdomen. The wounded man was taken to the prison hospital and the wound pronounced fatal. O'Connor was recaptured. Carrie was sentenced in Berlin four years ago for ten years for arson. He is aged 24.

DEAR SIRS,—I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism, and lately have been confined to my bed. Seeing your MINARD'S LINIMENT advertised, I tried it and got immediate relief. I ascribe my restoration to health to the wonderful power of your medicine.

LEWIS S. BUTLER.

Burin, N.B.

Rich Claims Discovered.

On Dec. 15 last bench claims were discovered on Six Hill, above Eldorado in the Klondike country. The first three claims were located by Dr. Savage, Ben Olsen and Enoch Emmons, of Tacoma. A stamped followed and many claims were taken up. The news of the discovery was contained in a letter from Olsen, received by his wife. It is dated Dec. 18, three days after the first claims were located. Not far away, and 200 feet higher up the Eldorado creek still another bench has been staked out. It is said one claim owner there opened a rich pocket not over ten feet square, from which he has taken \$8,000.

BLACKS THAT ARE BLACKS.

Three Favorites of the Diamond Dyes.

The Diamond Dye Blacks are scientific success—s that are everywhere appreciated by the ladies.

Diamond Dye Fast Black for Wool stands ahead of all other wool dyes for fullness, richness and depth of color. All wool goods when they become rusty and soiled can be restored to a deep jet black, equal to the best French blacks, and fitted for long years of wear.

Diamond Dye Fast Black for Cotton and Mixed Goods is the only black in the world for dyeing cotton and all mixed fabrics. It gives a permanent and never fading color.

Diamond Dye Fast Black for Silk and Feathers is a triumph of the chemical art, and has surprised the world. All silk goods and feathers that are faded, spotted and soiled can be dyed a lovely jet black with this special dye, making all things look equal to new goods.

The Diamond Blacks are the best in the world. Ask for them and refuse all imitations and poor makes.

CANADA'S NEW MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Sir Oliver Mowat's Successor in the Laurier Cabinet, Hon. David Mills, with Fifty Members of Parliament, Praise the Virtues of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

No one suffers the inconveniences of Catarrh more than the public speaker, Hon. David Mills. The coming Minister of Justice, says over his own signature "that Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder gave him immediate relief. People everywhere use it. John McInnis, Washa Bridge, N. S., says: "Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder did wonders for me." It relieves in ten minutes and permanently cures catarrh, cold in the head, sore throat and tonsillitis.

Selfishness is that detestable vice which no one will forgive in others, and no one is without himself.—H. W. Beecher.

THE AWFUL STING!

The Unbearable Itching Irritations—Caused by troublesome Skin Diseases—Eczema, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Tetter, are allayed by one application of Dr. Agnew's Ointment. Blind and Bleeding Piles cured in from one to six nights. It's a magical reliever and a power to cure quickly and effectively. Here's a sentence from a recent testimony: "I thought my flesh was on fire, but Dr. Agnew's Ointment cooled, helped and healed me." 35 cents.

The smaller the drink the clearer the head and the cooler the blood, which are great benefits in temper and business.—Penn.

Without a Peer—Works Miracles.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is without a peer. This great remedy relieves instantly the most aggravated and distressing forms of heart disease. It is the surest and quickest acting formula for heart trouble known to medical science, and thousands of times has the hand of the grim destroyer been stayed by its use. If there is Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Pain in the Left Side, Smothering Sensations, don't delay or you may be counted in the long list of those who have gone over to the great majority, because the best remedy in the world to-day was not promptly used.

It many times falls out, that we deem ourselves much deceived in others, because we first deceive ourselves.—Sir, P. Sidney.

Minard's Liniment Cures LaGrippe.

The private and personal blessings we enjoy, the blessings of immunity, safeguard, liberty and integrity, deserve the thanksgiving of a whole life.—Jeremy Taylor.

Minard's Liniment the best hair restorer.

Some people study all their life, and at their death they have learned everything except to think.—Domesque.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

Unkind language is sure to produce the fruit of unkindness, that is, suffering in the bosom of others.—Bentham.

Minard's Liniment is the best.

He lives long that lives well, and time mispent is not lived, but lost. Fuller.

FARMERS!

Think what you will save by changing any mortgage you have bearing interest at 5 per cent. by getting the money from us at 6 1/2 or 7 per cent. Correspondence solicited.

FRED J. ROLLAND & CO.,
General Brokers,
375 Main Street, Winnipeg.

Sun Insurance Office.
Eastern Assurance Co.
Quebec Fire Insurance Company.
London and Lancashire Life Ins. Co.
British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
Lloyd's Glass Insurance Company.

W. R. ALLAN,
General Agent,
Winnipeg.

MEN WHO ARE WEAK

To all the suffering from Nervous Debility, weakness, Lost Manhood and premature Decay, Impotency, Lack of Confidence, mental depression, Palpitation of the Heart, Weak memory, Exhausted Vitality, Errors of Youth, Varicocele, etc.

\$1 BOX OF MEDICINE FREE

THREE SCORE YEARS AND TEN, the greatest Remedy for Men, acts in 2 hours. One box shows wonderful results in most chronic, obstinate and hopeless cases, and will surely cure recent cases, sent a trial on receipt of 12 cents in stamps to prepare stage, full regular \$1 box with valuable medicine book, rules for health, and what to eat and avoid. If you have tried others and failed don't miss this. Write at once. We could not help you we should not make this honest offer.

Address, QUEEN MEDICINE CO.,
Box 947 M.
Montreal.

W. N. U. 155.

Several lots of Japan Tea are lying at the port of New York rejected as being unfit for human consumption—DAILY PAPER.

MONSOON

INDO-CEYLON TEA

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE AND DELICIOUS. No trashy China or Japan Teas are used in them. 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 60c. All Grocers.

RELIABILITY

Makes the worth in Eddy's Matches—seeing our name on the box begets confidence. Lots of other makes where you get more wood for your money—many imitations too, put up "like Eddy's," but they are very different in u e.

This name guarantees the quality.

THE E. B. EDDY CO., LTD.

MECHANICS' & MINERS' SOAP

BEST MADE
ROYAL CROWN SOAP CO. WINNIPEG

The Real Estate Bargain Counter.

DO YOU WANT A HOUSE? A FARM? OR A LOAN?

If so, see or write me, and you will find my terms such as will enable you to effect a saving.

WM. HARVEY,
(CORNER MAIN STREET) 210 PORTAGE AVE.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Send for Price List.

Farm Lands in Manitoba!

If you want to buy or rent GOOD FARMS AT LOW PRICES AND ON EASY TERMS, apply to
R. J. SHRIMPTON, 228 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

YOUR ATTENTION

Our No. 1 Collection contains 31 full sized packets of the best Vegetable Seeds, sufficient to furnish vegetables throughout the year, and one packet of Wild Garden Flower Seeds, which we will send prepaid to any address in the Dominion of Canada or United States for the extremely low price of \$1.

Our No. 2 Collection contains 16 packets of Vegetable Seeds and one packet Wild Garden Flower Seed Mixture. Prepaid for 50 cents.

Our No. 3 Collection contains 8 packets of Vegetable Seeds for 25c.

Our No. 4 Collection contains 40 packets of Flower Seeds for \$1.

Our No. 5 Collection contains 20 packets of Flower Seeds for 50c.

Our No. 6 Collection contains 10 packets of Flower Seeds for 25c.

All postal orders on receipt of price. For varieties in above collections see our Handsome Illustrated Catalogue containing other great offers. Mailed free to any address.

R. ALSTON, Royal Greenhouse & Seed Establishment, WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE NORTHWEST FIRE INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE, - WINNIPEG.

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371 Main Street, - - - - - WINNIPEG.

People don't take long to find out the merits of an article — Ask your friends what they think of Blue Ribbon Tea.

THREW AWAY PHYSIC

THEN DR. STILL STARTED A NEW SCHOOL OF HEALERS.

He is a Natural Bone Setter and Has Performed Some Great Cures Without the Aid of Medicine—Calls His System Osteopathy and Has Many Followers.

Kansas has been held responsible for all sorts of queer ideas and strange things generally, and now it confesses to giving the west a new style of healer. This time it is not an individual healer, like the late Schuller, but a system of healing which may be acquired, and therefore which does not die out when the chief apostle is locked up or disappears. "Osteopathy" is the name given to the new healing system. It is a word which you will not find in the dictionary, but Kansas people are not troubled by orthographic limitations.

The osteopaths of the west, for they have gone forth from Kansas to several other states, are locally and commonly known as bone-setters or bone doctors. They are heard of from time to time in various localities and always as doing a rousing business. They are not as numerous enough to be generally known, but the time is not far distant when they will be, for there is an institution in a little Missouri town which is turning out osteopaths at the rate of half a hundred a year.

The originator of this new medical fad is Dr. Andrew T. Still, formerly of Kansas, but now of Kirksville, Mo. Dr. Still is a unique and interesting character. He is a Virginian by birth and a physician by the same token—that is, his father was a doctor. So were his three uncles, so are his three brothers, and so are his three sons, as well as his wife and one daughter. The Stills are healers, you see, from way back. Dr. Still served during the war as an army surgeon, and afterward settled down to the practice of his profession in Lawrence, Kan. At that time he was an alumnus of the old school.

In 1874, so the story of the birth of osteopathy runs, four of Dr. Still's children were simultaneously stricken with spinal meningitis, and in spite of all skill and medicine of the good old allopathic kind they died. Then and there Dr. Still decided that there was something radically wrong with allopathy. So he gave up his practice, moved over into Kirksville, Mo., and began to study along new lines. All other interests were dropped in order that he might pursue his investigations. His family was supported by his eldest son, who worked in a grocery store.

Little by little he worked out the theory of osteopathy and gradually put it into practice. His first success was the curing of a bad case of asthma, and for two years he traveled about hunting up asthma patients to practice on. At last he reduced



DR. A. T. STILL

his theories to what he thinks is a science and since then he has been busy and prosperous.

His theory is that the body, to be in a state of perfect health, must be in such a condition that the blood will circulate freely through the veins and arteries. Diseases arise simply from the fact that something has stopped the free circulation of the blood through some of these channels. To know how to find the location of these blocked channels and how to remove the obstruction is to know how to cure the ill. His method of renewing the free circulation of the life fluid is by manipulating the feet and bones in such a manner that the blood is forced through its natural passages. He uses an arm or a leg as he would the handle of a pump, and the diseased, clogged channels are flushed clean.

He calls the natural method. Physicians of the old school, Dr. Still says, attempt to produce the same effects by the use of drugs which not only have a reactionary effect, but often entirely fail to do so. Dr. Still uses no drugs at all. His trained hands are his only instruments.

His theory elaborated his science and built up a bigger practice than he could handle.

Dr. Still began to call upon the different members of his family to help him. By this time his fame had spread through Missouri, and in 1892 he began to think of starting a school for the teaching of osteopathy. After much opposition he secured a charter from the Missouri state legislature to found a school of osteopathy. In 1895 a three-story brick building was put up at an expense of \$50,000, which in itself is an evidence that scientific bone setting is not a profitable, if not a money-making business.

Dr. Still is a man of many peculiarities. He has the stern manners of a doctor of the old school, but is said to have a most benevolent nature. He refuses to do any kind of advertising, and his maximum charges are said to be \$25 a month for treatment. Hundreds of his patients pay nothing at all, and his sons conduct their business on the same principles.

But for all this osteopathy has a hard row to hoe. The medical profession is jealous of its rights and prerogatives, and its orthodox members do not look kindly on innovations of any sort. They have been particularly active in making it unpleasant for the bone doctors. In several instances they have caused the arrest of the osteopaths on the charge of practicing without a license. The defense of the osteopaths has always been that they do not practice medicine, but merely

manipulative healing. After a long and hard fight in each state they have finally secured the passage of laws allowing them to practice in Missouri, North Dakota, Michigan and Vermont.

They have returned the dislike of the regular physicians with good interest, styling their associations as medical trusts and denouncing them on every opportunity. If the osteopaths increase as rapidly in the next decade as they have during the past two or three years it may yet develop into a merry medical war with cut rate healing for the masses.

FRANKLIN PRICE.

On Both Sides of the Fence.



The Sporting Householder—Well, that's one cat less in the world at any rate!



Uncle William (to Aunt Julia, behind)—That's right, Julie! That's right. Seems quite like the old courting days, child. It's the first time you've put your arm round my neck since our silver wedding.—Comic Home Journal.

HER FAT IS HER FORTUNE.

Why Mary Mullins Sells Moonshine Whisky With Impunity.

Once again Mary Mullins is driving the revenue officers of Tennessee to desperation. She is making moonshine whisky and selling the same and doing both openly and defiantly. A dozen warrants have been issued for her arrest. A dozen revenue officers have started out to serve them and conduct Mary in triumph to jail. Mary invariably has received warrants and officers in person and with hospitable welcome. "The warrants are correct," she invariably says. "I am guilty as charged. I am yours. Take me."

And not an officer yet has been found who was capable of taking her at her word or taking her in any other way, for the fact is Mary tips the beam at 600 pounds, and, furthermore, she has so outgrown the width of any door in the house in which she lives that to get her out of doors would involve a technical tearing down of the house overhead. This the revenue



"WHY DON'T YOU TAKE ME?" officers have no authority to do. So they merely walk around Mary in dumb despair. They are absolutely helpless to enforce the law. Mary's fat cheeks quiver with the husky chuckles which with her pass for a laugh and urges the minions of the law to do as the law directs.

"Why don't you do your duty?" she asks in her fat, wheezy voice. "I've been selling in moonshine right along. Go in to get in, too, soon's you unsuits out or sight. Why don't you take me? I'm all yours—about 700 pounds of me. Take me along with you. Now, do."

Thus does Mary tantalize Uncle Sam's excise men until they go off in despair, leaving Mrs. Mullins mistress of the situation.

It is on a lonely mountain in Hancock county, Tenn., that Mrs. Mullins has her abode. She has lived there all her life, and never has seen even so much as a village.

Pennants Barred at the Bar.

Judge Reid of the Atlanta city court has recently found it necessary to issue an order prohibiting attorneys from eating peanuts while the court is in session.

Not a Diplomat.

"You never tell me that I look young and sweet any more," pouted Mrs. Lovelace.

"No," her brute of a husband replied. "I seem of late to have lost my powers of imagination."

Wonderful Self Denial.

"Wonderful how those Indians can play football the way they do."

"Not at all. Indians are athletic."

"I know, but how do they keep their minds off the other fellows' long hair?"—Chicago Record.

A GALLANT RESCUE.

TIMELY DISCOVERY OF THE WRECK BY THE "ST. LOUIS."

The "Veendam" Strikes Submerged Wreckage and Goes Down—Crew and Passengers all Saved—Pathetic Scenes.

The American line steamer, St. Louis, Capt. Randle, recently arrived at New York from Southampton, and reported the loss at sea of the Holland-American steamer Veendam, Capt. Stenger, from Rotterdam for New York, at quarantine. Capt. Stenger, who arrived with the passengers and crew on the St. Louis, reported as follows: "The steamer Veendam, of the Holland-American line, Capt. C. Stenger, left Rotterdam, on February 3 with a general cargo, nine cabin, 118 steerage passengers, and 85 of a crew, bound for New York, February 6, at about 5:17 p. m., ship's time, in latitude 49.35 north, longitude 9.01 west, we struck submerged wreckage, which probably tore a hole in the ship's bottom, and broke her propeller shaft. We found that our ship was making considerable water. We immediately set all the pumps to work, but the water gained on us. In the meantime all our boats were made ready in order to leave the ship at a moment's notice, because she was now sinking rapidly by the stern. Notwithstanding all efforts made by crew and passengers at the pumps, the vessel was sinking rapidly. At 10:30 a. m., we observed the mast headlights of a large steamer bearing about east by south from us. Made signals of distress, on which the vessel bore down on us. We then decided for the safety of the passengers and crew to abandon the ship. The vessel proved to be the St. Louis, of the American line, Southampton for New York. We hailed her, and reported that our ship was sinking, and wished to be taken off.

"At 11:45 a. m. we commenced to transfer our passengers and crew, using three boats of the St. Louis and one of our ship's, our men being kept at the pumps. At 4:53 a. m. Monday morning, everybody was transferred to the St. Louis. When the last boat left the Veendam was laboring very heavily, and sinking rapidly by the stern. The transfer of the passengers and crew, notwithstanding the great difficulty and high sea running, took but three hours and ten minutes. As the wreck was a dangerous obstruction to navigation, we set her on fire. The position of the wreck was then latitude 49.19 north 19.47 west.

"On board the St. Louis we were warmly received, and the captain and his officers did everything possible for our comfort. We take this opportunity to express our utmost gratitude."

The St. Louis was slow in making her dock at New York, owing to the dense fog which overhung the river. When at noon the American liner was finally moored, the waiting crowd, which had kept up an incessant cheer, struggled to get aboard. Thos. B. Seagrave, first officer of the St. Louis, who commanded the first boat that was lowered, and who according to all accounts is the real hero of the rescue, gave a modest account of the occurrence. He said: "It was shortly after 1 o'clock, Monday last that the officers on board the St. Louis noticed the signals of distress so familiar and yet so dreaded to the seamen. The rockets were being, as near as I can judge, about five miles to the starboard of us. Orders were at once given, and the St. Louis promptly changed her course. Signals informed us that the vessel was in sore distress, and that the passengers and crew desired to be taken off as soon as possible. With the aid of glasses we discovered that the ship had an immense hole in her side to the aft, and was slowly settling. A high rolling sea was running at the time. A storm had been raging a few hours previous, but had calmed considerably. Our captain at once ordered the lifeboats manned, and the work of rescue commenced. I was given command of the first boat to be lowered. We were then laying off about one-quarter of a mile from the Veendam. As our lifeboats drew near, we could plainly hear the cries of distress from the shivering and frightened passengers. As soon as we got close by, Capt. Stenger, told me there was no hope of saving the vessel, and that all haste should be made in transferring the passengers to the St. Louis. The first to be taken off was a six months' old baby. Following this, about twenty more children, ranging in age from the swaddling clothes period to ten and twelve years, were lowered to our boat, and we took them to the St. Louis. The Veendam was laboring in a heavy sea, and the work of rescue was difficult. The passengers were lowered from the ship's sides by means of life slings. The excitement on board the Veendam was intense, but Capt. Stenger and his crew managed to keep the passengers in some kind of discipline. After all the children had been taken from the Veendam the women were transferred to the life boats. Next came the men, and last of all the ship's crew. Many of the women were so overcome that they had to be picked up and dropped overboard into the arms of the life boat crew.

"Capt. Stenger behaved like a hero. Not only did he direct the efforts of his officers and crew, but he personally assisted in lowering the children and more timid women. The second boat to be lowered by the St. Louis was commanded by Geo. Beckwith, senior second officer. No sooner had the boat settled into the sea than an immense swell smashed it against the ship's side and crushed it. Another boat was quickly lowered, and into this officer Beckwith and his crew were soon transferred. This boat took eighteen women from the wreck.

"Harry Campbell, second officer of the St. Louis, commanded the third boat, which also took eighteen passengers. By the time the third boat had pushed off from the Veendam, I had arrived again, and in the meantime, two of the Veendam's life boats had been lowered, manned by the first and second officers. The second boat foundered before any passengers had been taken aboard. The crew, however, was quickly rescued. It was

4:53 a. m. when the last boat pulled up to the St. Louis. My boat made four trips, and transferred ninety passengers; Beckwith's made two, and transferred thirty-six passengers; Campbell's made two, and also transferred thirty-six passengers, and the Veendam's boat made three trips, and carried a total of fifty passengers. The last man to leave the Veendam was Capt. Stenger. I had to call him several times, before he swung himself over the side, after setting fire to various parts of the cabin. By this time the stern of the Veendam had settled perceptibly, and her bow was almost entirely clear of the water. Though the sea was running very high, we were in little danger of being swamped, except when close to the ship's side. The passengers were drenched to the skin. When the work of rescue was over the St. Louis had drifted until she was a mile and a quarter from all that remained above of the Veendam."

This is the second rescue in which First Officer Seagrave has played a prominent part.

Archer Brown, of Rodgers, Brown & Co., iron dealers, of New York, was a passenger on the St. Louis. Describing the scene on the St. Louis, while the rescue was in progress, Mr. Brown said: "Nearly all the passengers were in bed when the news quickly spread that a wreck had been sighted. We could see the fearful glare of the sky rockets as they burst in the air, and we could hear the shrieks of women on the Veendam. The excitement on the St. Louis, that I am among the passengers, was intense. We cheered the rescuers as they pushed off for the Veendam. It was perhaps three-quarters of an hour before the first lifeboat returned. In it we could see about twenty-five children, all huddled together and crying lustily. Officer Seagrave was doing his best to quiet them. Capt. Randle received the first child passed up. It caught hold of the Captain's beard and set up a howl. Then all the women crowded around the captain and took the baby from his arms.

"I tell you it was a sight worth seeing. The way the well-dressed women ministered to the wants of the poor wretched creatures who were hauled on board more dead than alive. The rescued women, after they had partially recovered, began to cry aloud for their children, and when they found them they cried with joy. It seems to me that some of us men snivelled a bit about that time.

"When the men came aboard, we were more in our element. We gave them whiskey and it did them no end of good. As the last boat hove in sight a glare burst out. The Veendam was on fire. The rescued passengers huddled together and set up a wail. They had nothing in the world except what was on their backs."

Honesty in the Klondike.

If reports are to be believed, there is one spot of the globe where mankind are entirely honest—the Klondike country. It is said that miners' outfits are left lying open and unwatched all along the trail for weeks and nobody touches them. It is true a private letter from a Klondiker mentioned that in one instance a thief was lynched. In a time when food was scarce he had stolen a chunk of bacon and appropriated it to his own needs. With a touching farewell word for his wife and babies in the States he was strung up and went "whimpering through the air" like the soul of Danny Dever, but this is the only case on record of the kind in all Klondike history, so far as is known. The people are as honest as a Quaker, every one, and would not touch anything belonging to another.

This is pleasing news. The reason of it is also easy to find. Nobody steals in the Klondike because the miner has already everything that can be bought with gold there. He has not everything he wants, but he has already everything anybody else has and more gold than he can spend.

The natural inference to be drawn is that honesty is largely a matter of circumstances instead of conscience. Men who do not need anything do not steal. Those who want for everything and to whom the easiest way of getting what they want seems to be to steal it are thieves.

Fogs and Gas Burners.

That a London fog deprives coal gas of 11.1 per cent. of its illuminating power will not surprise many of us, but that the searching light of an incandescent burner is robbed of as much as 20.8 per cent. of its efficacy is certainly astonishing. The reason Professor Lewes gives for this phenomenon is that both the spectrum of the incandescent and the electric light approach very nearly that of the solar spectrum, being very rich in the violet and ultra violet rays, and it is precisely these rays which cannot make their way through a London fog. This is the reason why the sun looks red on a foggy day. The violet rays are absorbed by the solid particles floating in the aqueous vapor of the atmosphere, and only the red portions of the spectrum get through. The old argand burner is much more successful in battling with a London fog than either of its more youthful and fashionable rivals.—Scientific American.

Color Photography.

The Chassagne process of color photography, which created a small sensation in London last spring, proves to have been greatly overestimated in the first published descriptions. Sir Henry Truman Wood, the British expert in photography, who vouched for the process originally, has recently publicly acknowledged that the process is not an entirely automatic one, as was claimed. "The operator requires to know generally what the colors should be, and the results largely depend on his judgment and skill in applying the color in the right places." He still believes, however, that a certain amount of the "selective absorption" originally claimed for the process does exist, but finds it difficult to justify himself as to how far the process is purely mechanical and how far it is a matter of skill.—Engineering News.

An advertisement is not made merely to say things. It ought to convince the reader that they are true.

OUR WESTERN HERITAGE.

THE HAPPENINGS OF THE GREAT WEST BRIEFLY TOLD.

A Resume of the Events of the Week Told in Short and Interesting Items—Prominent People, Their Sayings and Doings.

A chamber of mines has been established in Vancouver.

The Bank of Commerce will establish an agency in Dawson City.

The Toronto Board of Trade has passed a resolution, favoring the Edmonton route.

A rich deposit of gold bearing quartz has been discovered on Black Island, Lake Winnipeg.

Mr. H. Osborne, late superintendent of government telegraphs in the Northwest, has joined the C. P. R. staff in Winnipeg.

U. S. Consul Duffie has received official notification from Washington, D. C., of the change in the Winnipeg office, and will leave in a few days for his former home in Arkansas.

The Munroe Creamery Company has been incorporated by letter patent, empowered to carry on dairying in the Municipalities of Rosedale and Assiniboia and in the City of Winnipeg with other business incidental to general farming.

It is reported that the C. P. R. have purchased two lots in Nelson, B. C., from W. R. Hull, of Calgary, for \$10,000, and will erect handsome brick offices on them. The present offices of the company are too small for the amount of business transacted.

It is announced that the C. P. R. deal with Heinze for the transfer of his railway and smelting interests in British Columbia has been completed, and that the C. P. R. are now in a position to carry out their pledge to the mining people of that section. It is understood that the C. P. R. will at once make a smelting rate of \$7 and freight of fifty cents or \$7.60 in all for treatment at Trail of Rossland ore.

A big sensation has been caused in Vancouver, B. C., over the fact that J. Baily, bricklayer, of that city, while excavating for a building, blundered on a ruby mine. The gems are pronounced by experts, genuine, fair sized stones and of perfect quality. The place where the find was made was on a high tertiary level of the Fraser river, above New Westminster, B. C. A stampede has set in for the scene of the find.

The city of Vancouver, B. C., is crowded up with Klondikers, some three thousand are there and 150 arriving daily. The rush is becoming serious. A blockade is now feared on the coast, and as the trails are not yet passable this unwieldy mass of humanity will have to be herded away at the overcrowded gateways of the Canadian Klondike. Besides this navigation is extremely dangerous, many rocks being uncharted and wrecks will be numerous.

Applications will be made to the Legislature of Manitoba at the coming session for the passage of an act incorporating the Winnipeg and St. Andrew's Rapids Ry. Co., with power to construct and operate a railway by steam and electric power, purchase or lease lands, construct grades, tugs or vessels, erect sawmills and purchase or acquire stone quarries, timber limits and lands for parks; also to operate a line of telegraph or telephone, and such other powers as are necessary to the objects of the company.

To Build a Town.

An interesting experiment is to be made near Vernon, B. C., by Lipsett and Robinson, of the British and American Gold Mining company. They are the owners of a group of claims situated back of Camp Hewitt, about fourteen miles from Okanagan Lake, and the company has secured sufficient land to form a town-site, called Glen Robinson. Here Messrs. Lipsett and Robinson, say with the development of their mining claims a thriving little town is bound to spring up. It is their intention to make it a model place. The co-operative system will be introduced wherever possible, and the G. H. G. method of regulating the liquor traffic will be tried. They intend to push ahead as rapidly as possible.

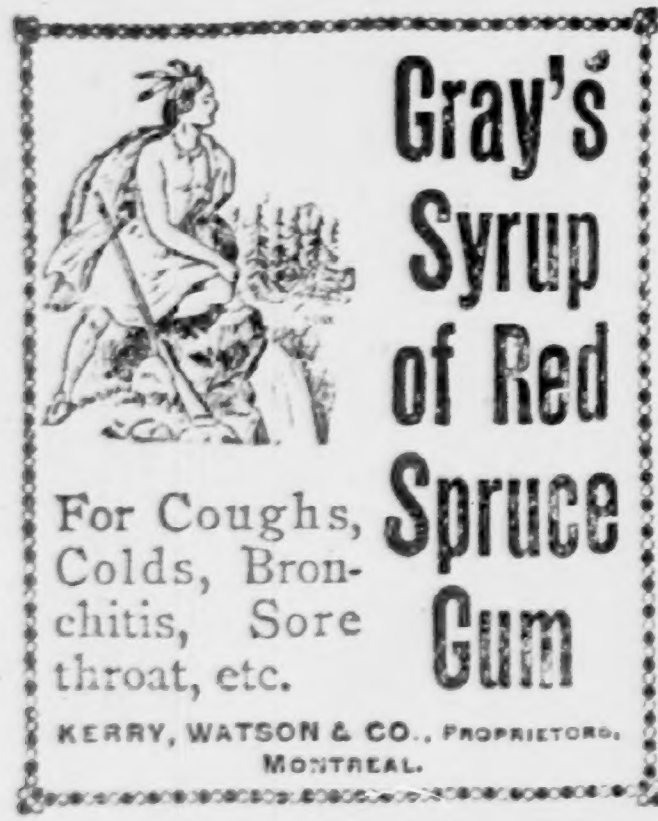
A Capable and Comfortable Party.

A stern wheel steamer destined for the Yukon, has been successfully launched at Queen Ferry, London, Eng., and was named the research. She embodies the intentions and aspirations of what is probably the most capable and best equipped party that will leave England during the coming season to seek fortunes in the Klondike. She draws two feet six inches water, has a speed of ten knots, and will carry stores for fifteen months and a most elaborate mining outfit. She has a most commodious deck house, wherein twenty-two men expect to pass next winter comfortably. They are confident of succeeding, and had a specially designed bullion tank constructed.

Kentucky Amazons.

At Escalopia in Vanceburg county, Ky., Constable Cropper and Thacker attempted to arrest a woman named Crow, who was at home with several grown daughters. One of the daughters seized a knife and dangerously wounded the constables. Mrs. Crow and another daughter drew revolvers. The constables realized that it was a fight for life and a battle raged for a few minutes, when it was discovered that Mrs. Crow and one of the daughters were killed and the other participant in a dangerous condition.

The first thing an advertisement should do is to attract. Unless it effects this it is useless, it will not even be looked at. The second thing it ought to do is to convince. If, after attracting attention, it fails in this particular, its attractiveness will go for nothing.



Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore throat, etc.

KERRY, WATSON & CO., PROPRIETORS, MONTREAL.

Qu'Appelle Observatory.

Reading of the thermometer for the week ending Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1898.

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Wednesday, Feb. 16	2	-10
Thursday, " 17	-6	-27
Friday, " 18	1	-24
Saturday, " 19	4	-10
Sunday, " 20	-3	-25
Monday, " 21	22	-12
Tuesday, " 22	20	2

Local and General

—For willow fence posts, call on **Cramer & Gray**,—adv.

—Mr. J. McMichael purposes returning about April 1st with two cars of heavy horses.

—Mr. C. R. Stovel, of Prince Albert, organizer, of the I.O.F., for the N.W.T. is in town.

—Mr. J. H. Love left on Tuesday for Crossland, B. C., en route for Los Angeles, California.

—Mr. John B. Milliken, a former resident of Qu'Appelle, has established a ferry at Savonno, B.C., on the Fraser River, and is making it a success.

—Service will be held in the Methodist church next Sabbath evening, Feb. 27th, at 7 o'clock. Subject, "The Ethics of Prohibition." Cordial invitation extended to all.

—The building committee of St. Thomas' church, Vernon, met at St. Peter's Vicarage on Saturday last and organized sub-committee to attend to the site, plans, and collection of material.

—Rev. A. Robson of Indian Head will preach in the Presbyterian church at the morning service. Mr. Robson comes as a deputation from Presbytery in the interests of Home Mission work.

—The open meeting of the W. C. T. U., held last Tuesday evening, in the Methodist church was not largely attended, owing to the storm. Those able to be present enjoyed themselves. An excellent programme was rendered. A feeling reference was made to the great loss sustained by the society in the death of Mr. Frances Willard.

—Through the courtesy of Mr. F. W. Henrich, general manager of the Winnipeg Industrial fair, we have received a most artistic hanging of that institution. The poet Wordsworth has told us that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever." And this calendar fulfils the requirements of this statement. A word of congratulation must be given to **Bellamy Bros. & Co.**, of Winnipeg, for the artistic way in which they have photographed the hanging.

—The C. P. R. has issued a circular from their Montreal headquarters to the effect that passing rates from Montreal and eastern points to the Pacific coast have been reduced from \$70 first class, \$60 second class, to \$40 and \$30 respectively. We do not know as yet whether it will affect intermediate rates. At all events the rate from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast is \$25 first class, and \$20 second class.

We have received a catalogue of the **Welland Vale Bicycle company** for 1898. It is a most artistic production, with full description of the bicycles sent out by the firm, as well as special pages on the component parts of the machine and an extensive price list. The bicycles are cheaper in price and better in make than before, so there is a good chance for a would-be cyclist to buy his wheel over more. In the words of Shakespeare's King Hamlet:

V. "I would fain see the man that hath but two legs that would find himself ashamed at this." Mr. H. S. Goodier is the agent. Catalogues from him on application free of charge.

—Rev. Father Hugo, M.C.M.I., of the Industrial school, Fort Qu'Appelle, who has been in the Northwest for the past two or four years, will attend a meeting of the Oblates in Paris next May. The meeting is for the purpose of electing a successor to the late Superior General Foulher.

—The sad news is announced of the death of the young wife of Editor Andrew Stewart of the Prince Albert "Advocate," a bride of only five months, who died suddenly on Tuesday of last week. The deep sympathy of all his friends will go out to the bereaved husband.

There has been no very important curling games this week as yet. On Wednesday, Bailey played and defeated McAnnel in the flour competition, and in the evening of the same day defeated Beauchamp in the same competition. This puts Bailey in the finals for the flour, with one more game to win the prize.

—Mr. Robert Williams, secretary of the Central Assiniboia Agricultural Society, wishes it to be made known that as soon as the Government grant has been received, cheques will be issued for prizes won at the society's show. Until grant is received no prize money can be given.

—We have received a copy of the Duluth Evening Herald dated Jan. 17th, which is a special mining edition, containing special articles on the geological formations and the gold-bulion production of western Ontario. At a time like the present, when "Gold" and "Klondike" are on the lips of all, such articles should be of absorbing interest, showing that there is a Klondike nearer home than the far-off, mysterious Yukon.

—H. Jagger, manager of Hitchcock & McCulloch's bank and the owner of the Canadian patent for the system of purifying sewage from the refuse and garbage of towns, invented by B. and H. B. Jagger, Leeds and Southampton, England, and W. M. Watson, master plumber and sanitary engineer, of Toronto, who has a large financial interest in the patent right, have appointed James A. Brooks Esq., manager of the Montreal C. Seing Company, Montreal, sole agent, with instructions to sell the patent right and erect works under certain conditions named in an agreement.—Moose Jaw Times.

—The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Press Association will be held in Ottawa, March 10-11. Among the important matters to be considered will be the postage question, insolvency legislation, and the visit of British Journalists to Canada. Frank A. Munsey, who has been without doubt the most successful modern publisher, will deliver an address and discuss the "Elements of Success in Newspaper Publishing." It is hoped that one or two of the following representatives of the British Institute of Journalists will be present: Lord Glenesk (London Morning Post), Sir Hugh G. Reid, M.P., J. M. MacLennan, M.P., and Sir Edward Russell. The dinner will take place as usual, when a number of important speeches will be made.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Awarded Highest Honors, World's Fair, Cold Medal, and Winter Fair.

False Representations.

An Ontario Lady Compels a Merchant to Pay for Damages.

A lady writing from an Ontario town says:—"A month ago I went to one of our town stores and asked for three packages of Diamond Dye Navy Blue for all wool goods. The merchant informed that he was out of Navy Blue in Diamond Dyes, and talked me into buying a dye of another make. at the same time guaranteeing them to do as good work as I could get from the Diamond. A lady was with me at the time and heard the whole conversation. I took the strange dyes home, used them according to directions, and was sadly disappointed with the result. The color was anything but Navy. in truth, my goods were spoiled. I at once took the goods to the merchant and told him his dyes were frauds. He offered to give me more of the dyes or my money back. I refused both offers and after I had threatened law proceedings he thought it best to pay for the materials spoiled. This merchant will never again have the chance to sell me any more dyes. I shall go where I can get the Diamond Dyes at any time they are wanted. I have had my last lesson with poor dyes."

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

The North-West Lands of the Estate of the late W. R. THISTLE, comprising

4,000 ACRES

Of Valuable Improved

FARM PROPERTY

ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE ON

Most Reasonable Terms.

For full particulars apply to

A. D. DICKSON, BARRISTER, QU'APPELLE

FOR : SALE

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Lands.

Ontario and Qu'Appelle Co.'s Lands.

Canadian Mortgage Co.'s Lands.

Qu'Appelle Station Townsite Lands.

Also some bargains in

IMPROVED FARMS.

Call at once as these lands are being rapidly sold.

Waite & Loolittle, AGENTS.

WOLSELEY FLOUR

Boots and Shoes

At slight advance on cost. Unissued out.

GEO. AMBLER.

I've Got them. What?

Lemons, Oranges, Apples; Bananas to arrive in a few days. My stock of Confectionery and groceries is complete. Did you say you were out of Potatoes? I have a few to sell.

MRS. E. AMBLER, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

New Goods

Arriving Daily.

If you want anything in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Clothing, Etc., call and see us. Prices right.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP,

QU'APPELLE STATION.

Indecision

Don't stand on the corner and talk about Bailey's, but come in and see for yourself. We have the goods, our prices are right. If you don't buy we won't get cross. Come in and inspect goods.

C. T. BAILEY & CO.

MacCaul & Harvey



CORN

CRACKED

SACKED

\$1.25 per 100 lbs.

Qu'Appelle Valley Hotel.

The only Licensed house at Fort Qu'Appelle.

A full line of the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, Ales, etc., is kept at the bar for the convenience of the public and visitors.

Parties seeking Health or Recreation find the **Qu'Appelle Lakes** Just the locality to meet their requirements.

As well as a "Sportsman's Paradise."

ROBERT S. SMITH, Prop. FORT QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.

C. FETHERSTONHAUGH,

LIVERY STABLES

QU'APPELLE STATION and FORT QU'APPELLE

Daily Stage Between Fort Qu'Appelle and Qu'Appelle Station.

First Class Riders and Horses. Careful Drivers

Stage leaves Qu'Appelle Station and the Fort to suit passengers.

Bull for Sale.

A fine dark red short-horn bull (weight 1200 lbs.) Apply to T. C. Bannister, 217-14. Post office address—Qu'Appelle Station, N.W.T. 18 19.

For Sale.

A FIRST CLASS ORGAN, has been used very little. This is a snap. 17-18 Apply to W. L. Wall, Qu'Appelle.

APPLICATIONS WANTED.

APPLICATIONS for Assessors for the current year, at the salary of \$70, will be received up to noon, the 16th inst., also applications for road overseers for the various road divisions, will be received up to noon on the 7th March. By order, J. DOOLITTLE, Clerk.

Fresh Killed Meat

H. BRAY,

Wholesale and Retail

BUTCHER

QU'APPELLE STREET, QU'APPELLE STATION.

DRESSED: PORK: AND: POULTRY BOUGHT: AND: SOLD.

CUSTOMERS SOLICITED